

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS AVERTED BY COMPROMISE

Element Forces
Lloyd George to Re-
cede from Position.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH FAVORS ASQUITH

Ministerialists and Opposi-
tion Want "Wait and See"
Policy Abandoned.

By ARTHUR S. DRAVER.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 20.—Great Britain's political crisis, the most serious of the war, has been passed for the present. The Government continuing in power. This is a victory for labor. A general election has been staved off temporarily, though the Opposition says the present compromise simply postpones the inevitable.

Against the strongest opposition, Lloyd George has secured a secret session of the House for Tuesday next, when the Government will present its proposals.

The Government has promised to lay its proposals on the table, stating just how much it is prepared to do. The Opposition, however, has said it would waive its objections once it was convinced that the situation demanded more drastic measures.

The official announcement is made that the settlement reached at today's secret session will be met by the Government with all sections of opinion represented in the Government.

The reason for the secret session of the House on Tuesday, it is added, is that Parliament may be informed of the main facts and circumstances upon which the Government's decision was based, the publication of which is, of course, undesirable.

Secret Sessions Rare.

A secret session of Parliament is a rare thing. The last secret session of the House of Commons was held in 1893, only the most important officials of the House, besides the members, were permitted to attend.

The Government's measure will be presented early, but it will not call for a general election immediately, saying the way open for married men to enlist voluntarily. The Opposition, however, believes that this threatening use of armaments will not prove satisfactory and that a change of government will result in a few weeks hence.

David Lloyd George, who advocates the extreme of compulsion, and Arthur Henderson, labor's chief representative in the Ministry, locked horns for hours in the Cabinet meeting, a compromise finally resulting. Yesterday Lloyd George reached his highest point of strength, today his power is greatly lessened.

As Premier Asquith has all along followed a middle course, the compromise arrived at has given him a firmer hold. The labor party, on which Mr. Lloyd George has relied, has been balked by his position, has now balked at his position, has been forced to admit that his position is untenable.

Ministers Leave London.

Both ministerialists and Opposition are now satisfied with the personnel of the Cabinet, simply desiring abandonment of the "wait and see" policy. Though several conferences of the labor leaders will be held over the next few days, the ministers left London immediately after today's Cabinet meeting to remain away until Tuesday.

Supporting Arthur Henderson in his fight with Lloyd George were Reginald McKenna, Walter Runciman, Lewis Harcourt, Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Selborne, while aligned with the Minister of Munitions were Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Curzon and Walter Long.

The labor leaders, on the other hand, are taking Premier Asquith's middle course. If a split would eventually come this line-up gives an indication of the probable direction of the labor party.

This evening the labor leaders met, and all smiles.

Until Premier Asquith's statement yesterday the public failed to realize that the Government was actually on the brink of dissolution, as hostile newspapers have strenuously advertised previous crises which failed to crystallize. This real crisis, which is now surmounted for the present at least, was not a division on party lines.

PERUVIAN AGENT SEEKS LOAN

Business Conditions Flourishing, He Declares.

Manuel G. Montano, financial agent for Peru, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Zarapa from Cristobal to negotiate a Peruvian government loan with American financiers.

The proceeds are to be used to liquidate the prior indebtedness of the Government, he said. Business conditions in Peru, he added, were flourishing, many loans had been secured, and the export trade exceeded those of any prior year.

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The Seaside Promenade of New Yorkers

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TWO VESSELS SUNK; CREW LEFT TO DRIFT

London, April 20.—The British steamer Cairngowan, of 4,017 tons and unarmed, has been sunk, according to Lloyd's. Her crew was saved. The British bark Ravenshill, of 1,825 tons, was sunk Tuesday. The crew was saved and landed today.

The crew was storm-tossed for thirty hours in an open boat on a rough sea. They suffered greatly until they were picked up by the Dutch steamer Ocean.

The Danish steamer England, from Boulogne for Copenhagen, has been captured in the Kattegat by the Germans and taken into Swinemunde, says a dispatch from Copenhagen.

WILSON REGRETS NEED OF THREAT

Compels Abandonment of Long Cherished Plans, Says Confidant.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 20.—The sending of the latest message to Berlin was a real personal grief and disappointment to President Wilson, involving the abandonment of long cherished hopes and plans, and was decided on only when he became convinced that all hope of carrying out those plans was dead. The Tribune learned today from one of his closest friends. The dispatch of the note and reading of the message in Congress yesterday relaxed the strict secrecy which has surrounded the international situation for weeks, and something of the President's feelings was made known.

The Tribune's informant is one of the few men who may be said to be intimates of the President. He has been in close touch with him since the first German threat to use submarines illegally was received, and has known from the inside every move in the long debate. He particularly regrets the charge that the President has handled the matter with an eye on politics in this crisis.

"If people only knew, if they could only be made to understand, how far the President is from doing such a thing," he said.

Not Swayed by Politics.

"You tell me politicians believe the President has strengthened himself by his actions. I believe he would resent even being told that by a friend, now that it is over, and he could not be influenced, if he ever could be influenced, by considerations. I happen to know that in the three Cabinet meetings where this last note was discussed politics was mentioned only once, in opposition to the action taken, and that was brushed aside without notice by the President."

"He had used every resource that he had, had endured every bitter and galling attack, had even laid himself open to serious charges, in his efforts to do that. Now it is plain that he had to act."

"But I know the President was not seeking popularity when he acted. I doubt whether he took the popular side. I know his enemies charge that the President might have held public opinion, might have taken advantage of the indignation caused by the Lusitania outrage and have created by this time the popular support which would make his recent action almost universally popular, and give him a practically united nation in his dispute. I doubt that, however."

"I think the President, by his care, his patience, his evident desire to be fair, has finally gathered the support of a far larger body of sentiment than if he had struck while the Lusitania indignation was hot."

WANTS TEUTON SHIPS MOVED

Boston Mayor Fears Trouble if Craft Remain at Wharves.

Boston, April 20.—Mayor Curley requested Collector of the Port Edmund Billings today to order the removal from wharves on the local waterfront of German and Austrian steamers which are tied up here, as a means, he said, "of safeguarding lives and property in the event of a break in the relations between the United States and Germany."

RUSSIAN ARMY TO AID IN WEST

Continued from page 1

armies already are fighting so valorously against Germany, Austria and Turkey, wanted to give the Russian evidence of her friendship, more striking proof of her devotion to the common cause.

"Russian soldiers chosen from the bravest in her armies and commanded by officers of the highest renown, have come to fight."

You will know that warm sympathy which you feel toward those who leave their country to come and fight at our sides.

"In the name of the French army I welcome the officers, under-officers and soldiers of Russia who have embarked in France. I bow before the Russian flag, upon which there gleam the inscribed the glorious names of our victories."

Marseilles Greets Czar's Troops with Big Ovation

Marseilles, April 20.—The transports bearing the Russian troops drew up to the quay at 2:15 o'clock. French troops, headed by the 11th Territorial, lined the landing to extend the arrivals a welcome.

The sailors of the French fleet in the harbor manned the yard arms of their vessels and the bands of the fleet took up the Russian national anthem as the first transport, Latouche Treville, drew up.

The Russian officers and sailors were lined up along the decks and on the bridges of the transports, and the Russian bands played "La Marseillaise."

As the debarkation began cheers went up from the Russians on the transports.

General Lechewsky commanded the Russian forces. He was received with military honors by General Messier, Governor of Marseilles, and General Guerin, representing General Joffre. A notable gathering of Russian and French officials joined in an exchange of salutations, and the Russian soldiers let loose salvos of cheers, while the cannon roared in an exchange of salutes.

The Russians were given a tremendous ovation as they marched from the quay to the Boulevard Maritime, where flags were flying and vast crowds had assembled. They presented a sturdy appearance as they went along, waving their hands in answer to the enthusiastic cheering of the populace. The Russian soldiers were marched to a camp which

FRENCH ATTACKS WIN AT 2 POINTS

Trenches Captured in Offensive on Both Sides of Meuse.

BRITISH LOSE GROUND AT ST. ELOI

Heavy Fighting Reported Around Ypres—Germans Make 109 English Prisoners.

London, April 20.—The French have delivered successful attacks on both sides of the Meuse, gaining trenches at Le Mort Homme held by the Germans since April 10, and in the Caillotte wood west of Vaux.

"In the Caillotte wood," says today's German official, "a preparatory artillery fire of the enemy developed toward evening into a strong attack in a salient corner the attack reached into our trenches. Otherwise it was repulsed with heavy, sanguinary losses to the French. A few prisoners also were taken."

The French official, describing these activities, says: "Our troops yesterday evening delivered a spirited attack against the German positions to the northeast of the point of Vaux. This operation made it possible for us to occupy certain sections of the German trenches, as well as a fortified redoubt. In the course of this action, which cost us heavy losses to the enemy, we took prisoner ten officers, sixteen under-officers and 214 men. In addition to this we captured several machine-guns and a certain quantity of war material."

"West of the Meuse," the report continues, "fierce artillery activity prevailed in the sectors of Hill 304 and Acovert. An attack launched by us in the region of Le Mort Homme enabled us to drive the enemy out of some sections of a trench occupied by him on April 10."

A British official statement issued tonight reports a heavy fighting around Ypres. "After a heavy bombardment," the statement runs, "the enemy last night attacked our line about Ypres at four points. St. Eloi, the Langemark road, his infantry penetrated our line, but has been ejected everywhere except at St. Eloi, where he captured two craters, and on the Ypres-Langemark road, where he retains one trench."

The German official statement describes this engagement as follows: "In the Ypres salient German patrols succeeded at several points in penetrating the English trenches. In one instance, on the high road between Langemark and Ypres, they occupied about 600 metres of the enemy's positions, and firmly maintained their position against several hand grenade attacks. At this point and near the Wietje and south of Ypres the number of prisoners taken amounted altogether to one officer and 108 men. We also captured two machine-guns."

TURKS REPORT BRITISH HARD PRESSED AT KUT

Civil Population Said to Have Been Ordered Out of the Town.

Constantinople, April 20.—The War Office announces that the position of the British army besieged at Kut-el-Amara is becoming very critical. The statement adds: "The hostile commander, in order to avoid difficulties in connection with the food supply, recently ordered the population of the town, and has been expecting aeroplanes to drop small bags of flour in the town."

London, April 20.—The following statement on the fighting in Mesopotamia was issued by the War Office this evening: "Further details of the fighting on the right bank of the Tigris River, April 16-17, previous to the Turkish counter attacks, show that the enemy left between 200 and 300 dead in the captured trenches and that two field guns and five machine-guns, with prisoners aggregating 180, including eight officers, were also taken. Our losses were comparatively small."

Believe Troops Embarked at Archangel for France

Apart from the high war councils of the Allies, no one knows with any exact certainty what route the Czar's troops travelled in their journey from somewhere in Russia to the battle line in France. It is probable that they sailed from Archangel on the White Sea.

It is possible, however, that, mobilized somewhere in Turkestan, they were routed through Afghanistan by permission of the Amir, down through India, and then West through Suez and the Mediterranean.

One fact, however, points positively toward Archangel as the embarking point for the Russian expeditionary force. The port has been closed to all merchant vessels not bearing freight for the Russian government alone. None but warships and munition carriers have been allowed to enter or leave.

C. J. Medizhkovsky, commercial attaché of the Russian Imperial Embassy, announced the closing of Archangel for an indefinite period yesterday. No reason for this move was given out, but it is believed generally by Russians here that some large military movement is developing there.

If the Russian army, sent to the Western front, embarked at this port, it is probable that the transports, skirting the coast of Norway, and then directly West, in the general direction of Iceland, then swung to the South and passed far to the west of the British Isles out of range of submarine attack. From there they probably held to a course far out to sea and turning sharply east passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, where they were met by an English convoy, which escorted them to the harbor of Marseilles.

If, however, the Russian forces were mobilized in Turkestan, a harder and a longer road was ahead of them. Even if a military railroad could take them to the border of Afghanistan, which England has raised as a buffer state between her Indian possessions and Russia in Asia, the difficulties of a passage into India would be many. It would mean that the troops would have to march through the heart of a wild, forbidding country, over rough roads, passing through Kabul and thence through the Khyber Pass to Peshawar, the English fort at the southern mouth of the pass.

Then a railway journey across the entire length of the Indian Empire would lie ahead of them, and after that a long sea trip, through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean.

FIGHT REFEREE ARRESTED

Brooklyn Club Suspended for Staging Children in Contest.

John Haakon, referee of the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday, making the third person taken by the police as a result of the charge that the club permitted two boys thirteen years old to box under its auspices.

The club was indefinitely suspended yesterday by Fred A. Wene, chairman of the State Athletic Commission. Dr. Richard J. Kenna, the physician, is barred from acting further for a licensed boxing club. Joe McKee, matchmaker, and John P. Dunn, manager, have been suspended for thirty days from all participation in the management of boxers or clubs.

RUSSIANS SWEEP TOWARD BABUR

Czar's Armies West of Erzerum Continue Swift Advance Westward.

BASE AT TREBIZOND SIMPLIFIES TASK

Turkish Resistance in Upper Tchouk Valley Broken—Rapid Campaign Expected.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 20.—The capture of Trebizond has demonstrated past all possibility of refutation that the Russian power of the Turks is nearing its extreme limit. A great victory was won by the able and daring naval maneuvers of the Russians in landing a large force at a critical moment in the rear of the Trebizond positions, apparently ten or twelve miles west of the town at Platana, which faces a roadstead. There was nothing for it for the Turks but to hurry their garrisons to make a last stand.

The Russians now have at their disposal a good naval base and the question of communications and supplies for the further course of the Anatolian operations is thereby greatly simplified. The resistance of the Turkish troops in the defiles of the Upper Tchouk valley and before Babur is broken and their one hope now is to get on to the Erzingan road and join the main force before their retreat is cut off.

The fall of Trebizond has given rise to a fresh crop of rumors in Petrograd that Turkey is approaching Russia with peace overtures, but it is authoritatively stated in official circles there that no such proposals will be considered for a moment by the Russian Government. Voicing a conviction that Turkey is a defeated nation, the Petrograd "Gazette" declares:

No longer impeded by Turkish pressure on the coast, the Russian armies west of Erzerum have begun a swift advance on Babur and Erzingan. With three groups of Russian armies from the Black Sea coast to Bitlis in close cooperation the westward campaign through Asia Minor is expected to develop rapidly.

GERMANY AGREES TO SEND U. S. DYES

Berlin Will Permit Shipment of 15,000 Tons to Relieve Trade Here.

Washington, April 20.—The German government has agreed to permit exportation to the United States of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs, lack of which has seriously affected American textile manufacturers. Notification to this effect was contained in a note delivered today by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to Secretary Lansing.

It is expected that the State Department immediately will make representations to Great Britain to insure the safe arrival of the dyestuffs in this country. A translation of the text of today's communication, addressed by Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing, follows:

"In pursuance of conferences with the State Department, I have submitted to my government the question of the export of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs from Germany to meet the urgent needs of American manufacturers as laid before you by their representatives. As you are aware, the so-called blockade which the countries at war with Germany have instituted, has resulted in a complete cessation of commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany, whereby non-contraband goods and conditional contraband goods, destined for the civilian population, can no longer be imported into Germany, and merchandise of German origin, even though shipped from neutral ports and owned by citizens of the United States, has been forcibly removed from neutral ships. In consequence thereof the German government has had to adhere to the principle that the export of German goods could be permitted only in exchange for American goods."

"The German government has, however, seen with regret, after a careful consideration of the situation, that this blockade has resulted in serious embarrassment to those American industries which are in need of dyestuffs, and, without prejudice to its insistence as to the unjustifiable character of the blockade, the German government has declared itself prepared to make a single exception, strictly limited to the shipment of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs referred to, the export of which has been sought by American interests for almost a year."

"Such shipments must, of course, be made under a guarantee which will satisfactorily assure the safe arrival of the dyestuffs in the United States for consumption by the American manufacturers and under adequate provision against their re-export to countries at war with Germany."

The concession made by Germany is the result of a long series of negotiations between the State Department and the German Embassy. Small quantities of dyestuffs have from time to time been released by Germany for the use of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This is the first large shipment permitted for commercial purposes.

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13 NEUTRAL VESSELS TAKEN INTO KIRKWALL

Avoiding U-Boats, Ships Are Held Up by England.

London, April 18 (delayed by censor).

The following steamers have been taken into Kirkwall:

The Danish liner Oscar II, New York to Copenhagen; the Dutch liner Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York; the Dutch steamers Westerdijk, Rotterdam to New York; Oostervik, Rotterdam to Boston; and Bosman, Amsterdam to New York; the Norwegian steamers Munadal, Baltimore to Bergen, and Nornege, Havana and New Orleans to Gotenburg; the Swedish steamers Baden, Baltimore to Stockholm; Alida, Galveston to Odense; Sydland, Tampa to Stockholm; Inland, Gothenburg to Tampa, and Boren, Christiania to Boston, after creeping along the Dutch coast, or were accompanied by tugs.

The fact that these steamers arrived simultaneously has given rise to the belief that they were either conveyed by Dutch warships across the North Sea, after creeping along the Dutch coast, or were accompanied by tugs.

BRITISH FIND PLOT TO STIR UP INDIA

Alleged Conspiracy Haunched in Shanghai and America.

London, April 21.—As the result of the seizure of German and Austrian subjects aboard the China Mail liner China last February while bound from Shanghai for the United States, the intelligence department of the British government claims to have uncovered a plot of immense ramifications that was to have caused a revolution in India.

The American headquarters of the plotters is said to be on the Pacific Coast. At least one ship is known to have sailed from San Francisco with a German crew and Indian conspirators and arms on board.

The headquarters of the plot in the Orient was at Shanghai, and when the gun running and other machinations were uncovered, according to the authorities here, the plotters set sail for Manila aboard the steamship China.

CIRCUS ALMOST FORGOT ORPHANS, BUT DIDN'T

10,000 Wards Will See Show Next Tuesday Morning.

There came very near not being an orphan's day at the circus this year. For fifty years a day has been set aside for the free entertainment of the 10,000 wards of schools and homes in Manhattan and Brooklyn, but yesterday, when the circus people got to looking over their books they found the house almost sold out for every performance until the final one, a week from Saturday. There was nothing to do but put the situation up to the performers, who generously agreed to give their services for an extra show next Tuesday morning.

So, at 10 o'clock on that day, rain or shine, the circus will circ for the edification of the orphans. The doors will be open an hour earlier for the viewing of the menagerie, and all the friends have agreed to be on hand to delight the youngsters. Everything will be just as it is at a regular performance, from the glittering parade to the wild chariot races.

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